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Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

The time period for reply, if any, is set in the attached communication.

Office Action Summary

Application No.

10/775,804

Applicant(s)

KIRSCH, STEVEN T.

Examiner

Jeremiah Avery

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-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

- 1) ☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on 09 February 2004.
- 2a) ☐ This action is FINAL. 2b) ☒ This action is non-final.
- 3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

- 4) ☒ Claim(s) 1-38 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.
- 6) ☒ Claim(s) 1-38 is/are rejected.
- 7) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.
- 8) ☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

- 9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) ☒ The drawing(s) filed on 09 February 2004 is/are: a) ☒ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.
Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

- 12) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
- a) ☐ All b) ☐ Some * c) ☐ None of:
- ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
 - ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.
 - ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

- ☒ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)
- ☐ Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)
- ☒ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO/SB/08)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____
- ☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____
- ☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application
- ☐ Other: _____

DETAILED ACTION

1. Claims 1-38 have been examined.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 102

The following is a quotation of the appropriate paragraphs of 35 U.S.C. 102 that form the basis for the rejections under this section made in this Office action:

A person shall be entitled to a patent unless –

(e) the invention was described in (1) an application for patent, published under section 122(b), by another filed in the United States before the invention by the applicant for patent or (2) a patent granted on an application for patent by another filed in the United States before the invention by the applicant for patent, except that an international application filed under the treaty defined in section 351(a) shall have the effects for purposes of this subsection of an application filed in the United States only if the international application designated the United States and was published under Article 21(2) of such treaty in the English language.

Claims 1-33 and 35-37 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(e) as being anticipated by United States Patent Application Publication No. 2006/0265689 to Kuznetsov et al., hereinafter Kuznetsov.

1. Regarding claim 1, Kuznetsov teaches a method for accelerating delivery of requested secure webpages comprising:

- a) receiving a request for a secure webpage, the request made using a link in a first received webpage which has been rewritten from an original format at a client proxy such that any request for the secure webpage made by referencing the rewritten link is recognized by a device intermediating between a client and a server capable of responding to the request for the secure webpage (page 4, paragraph 27, "URL rewriting" and page 11, paragraphs 96-99, "rewriting URLs in an HTTP header" and "transformation of pre-transform data according to a transformation function");
- b) returning the request to its original format (page 12, paragraph 128)

c) requesting the secure webpage from the server (page 1, paragraph 11, "A web server software application operating in the web server computer system can receive and process an HTTP web page request and can return or 'serve' a corresponding web page document or file (i.e. requested) in the client request back to the requesting client computer system over the computer network for receipt by the client's web browser.");

d) receiving the secure webpage from the server (page 1, paragraph 11, "A web server software application operating in the web server computer system can receive and process an HTTP web page request and can return or 'serve' a corresponding web page document or file (i.e. requested) in the client request back to the requesting client computer system over the computer network for receipt by the client's web browser.").

2. Regarding claim 2, Kuznetsov teaches scanning the first received webpage for any link to a secure webpage (page 1, paragraph 11, "A web server software application operating in the web server computer system can receive and process an HTTP web page request and can return or 'serve' a corresponding web page document or file (i.e. requested) in the client request back to the requesting client computer system over the computer network for receipt by the client's web browser.", page 4, paragraph 27 and page 7, paragraph 60, "the markup processor 125 can operate as a security processor to handle security related processing operations on markup language data within messages 140 transferred from the client application 135 to the server application 115").

3. Regarding claims 3 and 17, Kuznetsov teaches establishing a secure connection between the device and the server responding to the request for the secure webpage (page 1, paragraph 11, "A web server software application operating in the web server

computer system can receive and process an HTTP web page request and can return or 'serve' a corresponding web page document or file (i.e. requested) in the client request back to the requesting client computer system over the computer network for receipt by the client's web browser.", page 4, paragraph 27 and page 7, paragraph 60, "the markup processor 125 can operate as a security processor to handle security related processing operations on markup language data within messages 140 transferred from the client application 135 to the server application 115").

4. Regarding claims 4 and 15, Kuznetsov teaches wherein an https request in the first received webpage is rewritten to be an http request (page 1, paragraph 11, "A web server software application operating in the web server computer system can receive and process an HTTP web page request and can return or 'serve' a corresponding web page document or file (i.e. requested) in the client request back to the requesting client computer system over the computer network for receipt by the client's web browser.", page 4, paragraph 27, "URL re-writing", page 9, paragraphs 83 and 84 and page 11, paragraphs 96-99, "rewriting URLs in an HTTP header" and "transformation of pre-transform data according to a transformation function").

5. Regarding claims 5 and 16, Kuznetsov teaches wherein an https request in the first received webpage is rewritten to include a reference to a subdomain recognized by the device as indicating a request for a secure webpage (page 1, paragraph 11, "A web server software application operating in the web server computer system can receive and process an HTTP web page request and can return or 'serve' a corresponding web page document or file (i.e. requested) in the client request back to the requesting client

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computer system over the computer network for receipt by the client's web browser.", page 4, paragraph 27, "URL re-writing", page 9, paragraphs 83 and 84 and page 11, paragraphs 96-99, "rewriting URLs in an HTTP header" and "transformation of pre-transform data according to a transformation function").

6. Regarding claim 6, Kuznetsov teaches establishing a secure connection between the client and the device when the request for the secure webpage is received at the device (page 1, paragraph 11, "A web server software application operating in the web server computer system can receive and process an HTTP web page request and can return or 'serve' a corresponding web page document or file (i.e. requested) in the client request back to the requesting client computer system over the computer network for receipt by the client's web browser." and page 7, paragraph 60, "the markup processor 125 can operate as a security processor to handle security related processing operations on markup language data within messages 140 transferred from the client application 135 to the server application 115").

7. Regarding claim 7, Kuznetsov teaches returning any received webpage to the client proxy (page 3, paragraph 25, page 6, paragraphs 56 and 57, page 7 and paragraph 63).

8. Regarding claim 8, Kuznetsov teaches comprising returning any received webpage to the client (page 1, paragraph 11, "A web server software application operating in the web server computer system can receive and process an HTTP web page request and can return or 'serve' a corresponding web page document or file (i.e. requested) in the client request back to the requesting client computer system over the

computer network for receipt by the client's web browser." and page 7, paragraph 60, "the markup processor 125 can operate as a security processor to handle security related processing operations on markup language data within messages 140 transferred from the client application 135 to the server application 115").

9. Regarding claims 9, 19 and 36, Kuznetsov teaches decrypting the secure webpage (page 2, paragraphs 16 and 18, page 3, paragraphs 21 and 23, page 4, paragraphs 30 and 34, page 10, paragraphs 93 and 94, page 11, remainder of paragraph 94 and paragraphs 99 and 101, page 12, paragraphs 128 and 129, page 13, paragraph 133 and page 14, paragraphs 141 and 142).

10. Regarding claims 10, 20 and 37, Kuznetsov teaches compressing the secure webpage (page 4, paragraph 32).

11. Regarding claims 11 and 23, Kuznetsov teaches wherein compressing the secure webpage includes:

a) compressing data with software acting as an encoder, the software running on a first device in network communication with other devices, the compressed data to be transmitted to a second device in the network running software acting as a decoder, the compressing consisting of representing runs of data with at least one identifier (page 1, paragraph 13, page 2, remainder of paragraph 13 and paragraphs 14-18, page 3, remainder of paragraph 20 and paragraphs 21 and 23, "digital signing, digital signature verification", page 6, paragraphs 57 and 58, page 7, remainder of paragraph 58 and paragraphs 60 and 63 and page 9, paragraph 82);

b) storing the at least one identifier and corresponding data represented by the at least one identifier in a database associated with the encoder (page 9, paragraph 78, "The rule processor 174 can consult the rule set database 128 to identify appropriate rules (i.e., to select a rule set) that match the tagged data portions 141, 142.", paragraphs 82-84, "domain identification" and paragraphs 85 and 86, page 10, paragraphs 91 and 94 and page 12, paragraphs 113-115) ;

c) transmitting from the encoder to the decoder data corresponding to the at least one identifier when the data is specifically requested by the decoder or when the encoder has no record of the at least one identifier being sent to the decoder (page 1, paragraph 13, page 9, paragraph 78, "The rule processor 174 can consult the rule set database 128 to identify appropriate rules (i.e., to select a rule set) that match the tagged data portions 141, 142.", paragraphs 82-84, "domain identification" and paragraphs 85 and 86, page 10, paragraphs 91 and 94 and page 12, paragraphs 113-115).

12. Regarding claims 12 and 24, Kuznetsov teaches including representing runs of identifiers with a single identifier (page 9, paragraph 78, "The rule processor 174 can consult the rule set database 128 to identify appropriate rules (i.e., to select a rule set) that match the tagged data portions 141, 142.", paragraphs 82-84, "domain identification" and paragraphs 85 and 86, page 10, paragraphs 91 and 94 and page 12, paragraphs 113-115).

13. Regarding claims 13 and 25, Kuznetsov teaches including transmitting from the encoder to the decoder only data required to complete a response to the request where the data has not been cached at a second database associated with the decoder (page

1, paragraph 13, page 9, paragraph 78, "The rule processor 174 can consult the rule set database 128 to identify appropriate rules (i.e., to select a rule set) that match the tagged data portions 141, 142.", paragraphs 82-84, "domain identification" and paragraphs 85 and 86, page 10, paragraphs 91 and 94 and page 12, paragraphs 113-115).

14. Regarding claim 14, Kuznetsov teaches a method for accelerating delivery of requested secure webpages comprising:

a) scanning a webpage to determine whether it contains any links to at least one secure webpage (page 1, paragraph 11, "A web server software application operating in the web server computer system can receive and process an HTTP web page request and can return or 'serve' a corresponding web page document or file (i.e. requested) in the client request back to the requesting client computer system over the computer network for receipt by the client's web browser." and page 7, paragraph 60, "the markup processor 125 can operate as a security processor to handle security related processing operations on markup language data within messages 140 transferred from the client application 135 to the server application 115");

b) rewriting any link to at least one secure webpage such that a request for the secure webpage made by referencing the rewritten link is recognized by a device intermediating between a client and a server capable of responding to the request for the secure webpage (page 4, paragraph 27, "URL re-writing" and page 11, paragraphs 96-99, "rewriting URLs in an HTTP header" and "transformation of pre-transform data according to a transformation function");

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c) delivering the scanned webpage to the requesting client (page 1, paragraph 11, "A web server software application operating in the web server computer system can receive and process an HTTP web page request and can return or 'serve' a corresponding web page document or file (i.e. requested) in the client request back to the requesting client computer system over the computer network for receipt by the client's web browser.");

d) receiving a rewritten request for a secure webpage at the device, said request based on the rewritten link (page 1, paragraph 11, "A web server software application operating in the web server computer system can receive and process an HTTP web page request and can return or 'serve' a corresponding web page document or file (i.e. requested) in the client request back to the requesting client computer system over the computer network for receipt by the client's web browser.", page 4, paragraph 27, "URL re-writing", page 9, paragraphs 83 and 84 and page 11, paragraphs 96-99, "rewriting URLs in an HTTP header" and "transformation of pre-transform data according to a transformation function");

e) returning the request to its original format (page 12, paragraph 128);

f) requesting the secure webpage from the server (page 1, paragraph 11, "A web server software application operating in the web server computer system can receive and process an HTTP web page request and can return or 'serve' a corresponding web page document or file (i.e. requested) in the client request back to the requesting client computer system over the computer network for receipt by the client's web browser.");

g) receiving the requested webpage from the server (page 1, paragraph 11, "A web server software application operating in the web server computer system can receive and process an HTTP web page request and can return or 'serve' a corresponding web page document or file (i.e. requested) in the client request back to the requesting client computer system over the computer network for receipt by the client's web browser.").

15. Regarding claim 18, Kuznetsov teaches establishing a secure connection between the client and the device (page 1, paragraph 11, "A web server software application operating in the web server computer system can receive and process an HTTP web page request and can return or 'serve' a corresponding web page document or file (i.e. requested) in the client request back to the requesting client computer system over the computer network for receipt by the client's web browser." and page 7, paragraph 60, "the markup processor 125 can operate as a security processor to handle security related processing operations on markup language data within messages 140 transferred from the client application 135 to the server application 115").

16. Regarding claim 21, Kuznetsov teaches returning the received webpage to the client proxy (page 3, paragraph 25, page 6, paragraphs 56 and 57, page 7 and paragraph 63).

17. Regarding claim 22, Kuznetsov teaches returning the received webpage to the client (page 1, paragraph 11, "A web server software application operating in the web server computer system can receive and process an HTTP web page request and can return or 'serve' a corresponding web page document or file (i.e. requested) in the client request back to the requesting client computer system over the computer network

for receipt by the client's web browser." and page 7, paragraph 60, "the markup processor 125 can operate as a security processor to handle security related processing operations on markup language data within messages 140 transferred from the client application 135 to the server application 115").

18. Regarding claim 26, Kuznetsov discloses a system for accelerating delivery of requested secure webpages in a network comprising:

a) a client having software means for requesting and receiving secure and nonsecure webpages (page 1, paragraph 11, "A web server software application operating in the web server computer system can receive and process an HTTP web page request and can return or 'serve' a corresponding web page document or file (i.e. requested) in the client request back to the requesting client computer system over the computer network for receipt by the client's web browser.");

b) a plurality of servers having software means for responding to a client's request for secure and nonsecure webpages (page 1, paragraph 11, "A web server software application operating in the web server computer system can receive and process an HTTP web page request and can return or 'serve' a corresponding web page document or file (i.e. requested) in the client request back to the requesting client computer system over the computer network for receipt by the client's web browser.");

c) a client proxy having means for rewriting links to any secure webpage in a webpage requested and received by the client, the links rewritten from their original format such that the client's request for a secure webpage based on a rewritten link is recognized as a request for a secure webpage by a device intermediating between the client and the

plurality of servers (page 3, paragraph 25, paragraph 27, "URL re-writing", page 6, paragraphs 56 and 57, page 7 and paragraph 63 page 4, and page 11, paragraphs 96-99, "rewriting URLs in an HTTP header" and "transformation of pre-transform data according to a transformation function");

d) a device intermediating between the client and the plurality of servers, the device having software means for recognizing the rewritten request for a secure webpage, returning the request to its original format, and using the original request to obtain the secure webpage from one of the plurality of servers (page 1, paragraph 11, "A web server software application operating in the web server computer system can receive and process an HTTP web page request and can return or 'serve' a corresponding web page document or file (i.e. requested) in the client request back to the requesting client computer system over the computer network for receipt by the client's web browser." and page 7, paragraph 60, "the markup processor 125 can operate as a security processor to handle security related processing operations on markup language data within messages 140 transferred from the client application 135 to the server application 115").

19. Regarding claim 27, Kuznetsov discloses the client proxy having means for delivering a requested webpage to the client (page 1, paragraph 11, "A web server software application operating in the web server computer system can receive and process an HTTP web page request and can return or 'serve' a corresponding web page document or file (i.e. requested) in the client request back to the requesting client computer system over the computer network for receipt by the client's web browser."

page 3, paragraph 25, page 6, paragraphs 56 and 57 and page 7, paragraphs 60 and 63, "the markup processor 125 can operate as a security processor to handle security related processing operations on markup language data within messages 140 transferred from the client application 135 to the server application 115").

20. Regarding claim 28, Kuznetsov discloses the device having means for delivering a requested webpage to the client proxy (page 3, paragraph 25, page 6, paragraphs 56 and 57, page 7 and paragraph 63).

21. Regarding claim 29, Kuznetsov discloses the client proxy having means for scanning the received webpage for any links to a secure webpage (page 1, paragraph 11, "A web server software application operating in the web server computer system can receive and process an HTTP web page request and can return or 'serve' a corresponding web page document or file (i.e. requested) in the client request back to the requesting client computer system over the computer network for receipt by the client's web browser.", page 4, paragraph 27 and page 7, paragraph 60, "the markup processor 125 can operate as a security processor to handle security related processing operations on markup language data within messages 140 transferred from the client application 135 to the server application 115").

22. Regarding claim 30, Kuznetsov discloses the device having means for setting up a secure connection between the device and the server responding to the request for the secure webpage (page 1, paragraph 11, "A web server software application operating in the web server computer system can receive and process an HTTP web page request and can return or 'serve' a corresponding web page document or file (i.e.

requested) in the client request back to the requesting client computer system over the computer network for receipt by the client's web browser." and page 7, paragraph 60, "the markup processor 125 can operate as a security processor to handle security related processing operations on markup language data within messages 140 transferred from the client application 135 to the server application 115").

23. Regarding claim 31, Kuznetsov discloses wherein the means for rewriting links to any secure webpage rewrites an https request is to be an http request (page 1, paragraph 11, "A web server software application operating in the web server computer system can receive and process an HTTP web page request and can return or 'serve' a corresponding web page document or file (i.e. requested) in the client request back to the requesting client computer system over the computer network for receipt by the client's web browser.", page 4, paragraph 27, "URL re-writing", page 9, paragraphs 83 and 84 and page 11, paragraphs 96-99, "rewriting URLs in an HTTP header" and "transformation of pre-transform data according to a transformation function").

24. Regarding claim 32, Kuznetsov discloses wherein the means for rewriting links to any secure webpage rewrites an https request to include a reference to a subdomain recognized by the device as indicating a request for a secure webpage (page 1, paragraph 11, "A web server software application operating in the web server computer system can receive and process an HTTP web page request and can return or 'serve' a corresponding web page document or file (i.e. requested) in the client request back to the requesting client computer system over the computer network for receipt by the client's web browser.", page 4, paragraph 27, "URL re-writing", page 9, paragraphs 83

and 84 and page 11, paragraphs 96-99, "rewriting URLs in an HTTP header" and "transformation of pre-transform data according to a transformation function").

25. Regarding claim 33, Kuznetsov discloses the client having means for establishing a secure connection between the client and the device (page 1, paragraph 11, "A web server software application operating in the web server computer system can receive and process an HTTP web page request and can return or 'serve' a corresponding web page document or file (i.e. requested) in the client request back to the requesting client computer system over the computer network for receipt by the client's web browser." and page 7, paragraph 60, "the markup processor 125 can operate as a security processor to handle security related processing operations on markup language data within messages 140 transferred from the client application 135 to the server application 115").

26. Regarding claim 35, Kuznetsov discloses wherein the server is a member of a public network (page 6, paragraph 54, "Internet", page 9, paragraphs 84 and 85).

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

The factual inquiries set forth in *Graham v. John Deere Co.*, 383 U.S. 1, 148 USPQ 459 (1966), that are applied for establishing a background for determining obviousness under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) are summarized as follows:

1. Determining the scope and contents of the prior art.
2. Ascertaining the differences between the prior art and the claims at issue.
3. Resolving the level of ordinary skill in the pertinent art.
4. Considering objective evidence present in the application indicating obviousness or nonobviousness.

Claims 34 and 38 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Kuznetsov as applied to claim 26 above, and further in view of United States Patent No. 7,181,412 to Fulgoni et al., hereinafter Fulgoni.

Kuznetsov significantly discloses the claimed invention as applied to claim 26 above. However, Kuznetsov fails to disclose the limitations found within claims 34 and 38, respectively. Fulgoni discloses these claim limitations, as cited below.

27. Regarding claim 34, Kuznetsov discloses wherein the client and device are members of a private network (column 5, lines 27-40 and column 6, lines 10-22).

28. The motivation to combine would be to provide an "intermediary between a workstation user and the Internet so that the enterprise can ensure security, administrative control, and caching service" (*Fulgoni* – column 6, lines 38-45).

29. Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to incorporate the teachings of Fulgoni within the methods and apparatus of Kuznetsov in order that "requests for data from one computer to another computer within the same assigned set of IP addresses are considered secure, because the request and the data sent in reply do not get passed to any computer not assigned an IP address within the set" (*Fulgoni* – column 7, lines 6-17).

30. Regarding claim 38, Kuznetsov discloses the client proxy having means for decompressing the webpage (column 10, lines 46-67 and column 11, lines 1-22).

31. The motivation to combine would be so that "the internet consumer receives the benefit of faster net data transmission without the need to intervene in the process of decompressing the data with a separate decompression application or tool" (*Fulgoni* – column 11, lines 9-15).

32. Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to incorporate the teachings of Fulgoni within the methods and apparatus of Kuznetsov "so that the browser application running on PC 12 includes logic to automatically decompress data which has been compressed according to that algorithm" (*Fugloni* – column 11, lines 15-22).

Conclusion

33. The prior art made of record and not relied upon is considered pertinent to applicant's disclosure.

34. The following United States Patents and Patent Application Publications are cited to further show the state of the art with respect to the secure and successful routing of electronic information, such as:

United States Patent No. 7,181,438 to Szabo, which is cited to show a database access system.

United States Patent Application Publication No. US 2004/0015715 to Brown, which is cited to show systems and methods of placing user identification in the header of data packets.

United States Patent Application No. US 2003/0120593 to Bansal et al., which is cited to show a method and system for delivering multiple services electronically to customers via a centralized portal.

United States Patent No. 7,039,671 to Cullen, which is cited to show dynamically routing messages between software application programs.


35. Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Jeremiah Avery whose telephone number is (571) 272-8627. The examiner can normally be reached on Monday thru Friday 8:30am-5pm.

36. If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Ayaz Sheikh can be reached on (571) 272-3795. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

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37. Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free). If you would like assistance from a USPTO Customer Service Representative or access to the automated information system, call 800-786-9199 (IN USA OR CANADA) or 571-272-1000.

JLA


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SUPERVISORY PATENT EXAMINER
TECHNOLOGY CENTER 2100